



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

exposition succeeding the text and the foot notes, but each section is followed by observations on the source or sources and when necessary by longer notes on points demanding fuller treatment. Some of these notes are capital specimens of wide and exact scholarship brought down to date. Some deal with Hebrew philology. Prominent among these are the notes on the use of the article (p. 94), the *Vav Consecutivum* (p. 81), the names of Abraham and Sarah (p. 57), the use of Elohim with the plural (pp. 67-8), the name El Shaddai (pp. 56-7), and the Tetragrammaton (pp. 181-184). The last named note supplies the student in two and a half pages with a mass of facts on the pronunciation, derivation, significance and history of this famous name, the statement and discussion of which could easily have been spread over ten times the space. Other notes are geographical or historical, as for instance, those on Ur of the Chaldees, Pithom and Rameses, the history of sacrifice before the legislation at Sinai, and the time, place, and manner of the Exodus. Others again are literary, several deal very helpfully with moral or doctrinal questions suggested by the text, and some are purely exegetical, such as the careful discussion of "the sons of Elohim" in Gen. vi. 2, and the learned note on "Shiloh" in Gen. xlix. 10. Special attention seems to have been given to recent research in Bible lands and many of its best results are duly noted and accepted, but it is rather startling to find Ur of the Chaldees located in the neighborhood of Haran, and the cities of the Plain in the Southern part of the Dead Sea. As to the time and place of the Exodus, Professor Strack agrees with most scholars in putting it after Rameses II. and follows M. Naville in fixing the spot at a place a little south of Lake Timsah, but has a very strange theory concerning the manner. Regarded as a whole, this commentary is extremely valuable on account of its rare combination of great learning, critical methods, moderate views and reverent faith.

W. TAYLOR SMITH.

RIEHM'S HANDWOERTERBUCH DES BIBLISCHEN ALTERTUMS.*

Although the Germans move very slowly in some directions, they are undoubtedly far ahead of the rest of the world in their appetite for elaborate scientific literature and for revisions of existing works down to date. Whilst the great Bible Dictionary of the English-speaking race has undergone only one revision, and that extending over but a part of the work, in thirty years, the German publishers of Riehm's Dictionary began to issue a second and improved edition within eight years of the appearance of the first. Confining ourselves to the first volume of this new issue, it is possible, without doing an injustice either to the publishers or to the editor, to institute a comparison between the two forms of this deservedly popular work. The name of the scholar to whom the superintendence of the revision had been entrusted is in itself a guarantee of careful workmanship. An undertaking presided over by Professor Baethgen might reasonably be expected to be carried out in a scholarly manner, and the expectation has been fulfilled within the somewhat narrow limits to which the editor's activity has been confined. He was required by the publishers to avoid enlarge-

* Handwoerterbuch des Biblischen Altertums für gebildete Bibelleser herausgegeben von Dr. Eduard E. August Riehm. Zweite Auflage, besorgt von F. Baethgen. Vol. I., A.—Malloter.

ment of the size of the book as far as possible, and to that end to compensate for additions by corresponding omissions. This rather hard condition has been carefully observed, this first volume of the new edition having only fourteen pages more than its predecessor. Very few new articles have been added. Those by deceased contributors (seven out of the original twenty) have been revised by the editor, with the exception of the botanical articles which were submitted to a botanist who desires his name not to be mentioned. The articles of the late Dr. F. Delitzsch, however, have to a large extent been left as they were because their strongly marked individuality in most instances prevented modification by another hand. The articles by living writers have been usually revised by the authors. Notable exceptions are Schrader's articles "Aram" and "Arabia," which have been revised by Professor Kessler of Greifswald. The important articles entitled "Assyria" by Schrader, "Egypt" by Ebers, and "Jerusalem" by Mühlau, have each been enlarged by several pages. The second of these—one of the most useful and interesting articles in the original work—has been carefully retouched. The first which, with the other articles of Schrader, added so greatly to the scientific value of this Dictionary as originally issued, exhibits some interesting addenda and modifications of opinion. Schrader is now inclined to agree with Oppert and Jensen in regarding the ideogram for deity as a representation of the sky and not as an eight-rayed star; and the postscript at the end of the work indicates that his views about the ideograms for the planets and about the Babylonian order of the planets have been shaken by the researches of Jensen and Epping. The article on Bubastos has been rewritten by Ebers in consequence of the discoveries of M. E. Naville. Another article which has been considerably modified is that of Schürer on the term Asiarch. Whilst in the first edition he regarded the Asiarch as a member of a college or committee, he now pronounces this view untenable, believing that the honour was enjoyed by an individual, not by a body. The use of the plural in the New Testament and elsewhere is explained by supposing that all who had occupied the position retained the title. The department of illustrations, which constitutes so important a feature of this Bible Dictionary, has also been revised. The new volume contains about 70 fresh engravings and a map of Palestine. In some instances an old engraving has been replaced by a better one on the same subject, and in others a different illustration, which was considered more appropriate, has been substituted. A few pictures have been removed in the interest of scholarship. The article on Adrammelech is no longer accompanied by a representation of a human-headed winged bull; and two figures of Astarte, not of ancient origin, which had been indiscreetly inserted in the first edition, have silently disappeared. Readers who may be disappointed by the conservative character of this edition may take comfort from the editor's assurance that the next, should another be required, will be more extensively revised.

W. TAYLOR SMITH.

DAVIDSON'S INTRODUCTORY HEBREW GRAMMAR.

Hebraists have reason to welcome anything from the pen of so profound a scholar and so inspiring a teacher as Prof. A. B. Davidson, who has been most chary of giving to the press the fruit of his studies. Perhaps this may be because